A

## REVIEW

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## Affairs of FRANGE:

With Observations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Tuelday, June 26. 1709.

IN Profecuting the Affairs of Peace, thro' the Various Scenes of the Publick Matters, now Transacting on the Stage of the World, my True Delign has been, and I think I can justifie the Method, to suggest the Possibility of our being Defeated in our Measures Abroad, and to let People from thence Argue by their own Reason, what just Necessity there is upon them to Reconcile themselves to one another, and Unite their Strength, as well as Wishes, for the Publick Tranquility.

the Publick Tranquility.

In this I have been a little Blam'd, tho' I think without ground, as foreboding of Mischief, Prophecying Evil Tidings, and like the Wicked, fearing where no fear is; the Charge of which is, I think, much about as just as to tell the People they need take no Care of their Candle, because their Houses are not on Fire.

When we shall come to have a War that his no fatal Miscarriages in Prospect, I do not pretend to Determine; No Dangers are to be flighted, the Loss of a Campaign, and the French Over-running us one Summer or two, would open our Eyes a little, and we

should see things in quite another View a my Endeavour is, and all along has been, if possible, to lead you to set things in the same Light, as if you were Deseated, and so obtain the Moral, without the sad Experience of the Mischief.

However, here is a Gentleman goes beyond me, and he tells you from Paris, That they hear a Piece of News to the purpose.

"There is a Report spread about, of fome Great Disafter befallen the Confederate Fleet.

It is not for me to Defire the Author of the Courant, to Quote his Authority for the News, I doubt not he has it from the Foreign Prints————I am only supposing such or such things, as there is not only possibility of, but too much probability, as the Event has suce made good.

Now, as I often make Guesses from Probabilities, some of which, Time has made good, so I must take the freedom to say of this News, there is not so much as the least Probability for its Truth, and I desire to P amine a little the Circumstances.

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If they mean some Disaster from the Seas. I must allow that is possible, because those two Convertible Elements which they have to do with, Air and Water, are Uncertain and Ungovernable by Humane Power-But when we consider, that they went out with an Eafterly Wind, fair as could blow, that this Wind has held here almost ever fince, with little or no Variation; and by the fetled Weather, and the keeping back of the Lubon Fleet, we have reason to believe is a thorow Wind; belides this, we have heard of no Storms any where, nor is the Season of the Year such, as in which Storms are very usual in these parts of the World; on these, and fuch like Considerations, I must tell him, if the Dilaster is meant from the Sea, it is very probable 'tis a French Fiction.

If from Enemies this Disaster is Expected, Where must they be? We know the French Fleet is not Rendezvous'd, nor their Squadrons joyn'd, it must be some Invisible Navy

must beat them.

If therefore they mean by Fighting, that feems so far from Probable, that I do not think it Possible, unless some Navy, in Nubibus, appear'd against them; for we know where the French Fleet is, vizo part of it in Bress, part in the Streights; and set the French aside, all the Southern Parts of the World joyn'd together, are not able to look the Fleet Sir Gloudsy Shovell carried with

him, in the Face.

If this Disaster is some Treachery, some Plots Burning or Blowing up; this indeed may be, and the French may report it, as Conficious of having Contrived it; our Fleet never went to Sea Unmann'd with Rogues, whatever it has done with Honest Men, and perhaps more in our Navy, than in any in the World; but this can be no Disaster to the Navy in general, other than the Loss of some-sew Ships, which the other would still Repair; so that the Fleet, which must be understood by his Words, cannot in any Probability have met with any Disaster, as a Navy, and so his News is not even that way probable to be True.

This spreading falle News, with a We beer, has sometimes Various Ends and Designs to bring to pass in it, and the use to be made of it for Parties, and special Service, is very permarkable; and how this Gendeman will

clear himself of, at least being guilty of spreading such false and fatal Alarms, I know not, that he has any Design in it, I do not pretend, I hope he is better Enclin'd than that.

But I may be allow'd to make this fair Confirution of the News it felf, if it should be true, we shall have something else to do, than to fail out with one another; if our Wooden Walls meet with a Disaster, our Posture as to Defence, would be very Indisserent; our Naked Coast, and our Expos'd Trade, would soon find us other Business, than to be Piquing, Railing at, and Abusing one another.

In fhort, I am forry to fay it, but to me it feems prain, we want fome Capital Misfortune to Alarm us, to make us look about, and to put us in mind, that we are Ruining our felves by the firange Diforders of our Temper, and the particular prompting of III. Men among us; and 'tis firange to me, we

do not fee it.

What are the Railings at the Queen, as Deferting the Church? At the Bilhops, as Presbyterians? At the Low Church Gentry, as pulling down the Church, but blowing the Mischief up to a heighth, in order to

bring us all into Confusion?

The Authors of these Inconsistencies, and Ridiculous Suggestions, ought to be Esteem'd as Boutefeu's, Incendiaries, Enemies to the Civil Government, Disturbers of the Publick Peace, and Deftroyers of the Church; and in any Government but this, any Government but one that strives to Win Men. to Moderation, by their Immoderate Lenity. that with Invincible Patience, bears the confrant Insults of a Party, who pretending the Church abuse the Queen, Insult her Govertment, and Brand the Men with Treachers to the Ecclesiaftical Effablishment, on whose Integrity, Wildom, and Conduct, the Prosperity of the Church is now Built; and who, if they were removed, would foon Convince the World, that thefe Furious Sons of Febr. would with the World, turn the Church up fide down.

That a Protessant Church of England Queen, a Zealons and Pious Clergy, and a Collection of Church of England Gentry, Born, Educated, and all of them having continued True to her Communion, should

be Branded with Deligns against that very Church they are Members of, is an Impudence to Monstrous, that tis the Wonder of the Time, the Broachers of such Dangerous Absurdities, are not proceeded against in a way of Justice, and the Church Deliver'd from the Danger of Iuch Betravers of her Peace.

Would any Government but ours, bear to hear a Clergyman in a Church of England Pulpit, under the very Eye of the Queen's Pallace, beating the Alarm of Ecclehaftick Disturbance, and summoning all his Hearers to come in to the Affiftance of the Church; for that the whole Frame of the Government

was out of Course ?

What shall we call this? What will Mr. Rebearfal fay, if I call it Preaching Sedition. and Proclaiming at the Door of the Queen's House, and almost in Her Majesty's Hearing, Thar neither Her Majesty has any Right to Rule, nor Understands how to Govern.

now the has Undertaken it?

I humbly Delire the faid Gentleman not to Question the Truth of Fatt, least I should be oblig'd to Expose one of the best Champions of the High Church Caule, and call, in Dr. B \_\_\_\_ as an Evidence to prove, That more and worse Language of that fort, even Her Majesty Her self might have had the Sai tisfaction of hearing from a Cathedral Pulpit near Westminster, not yet fourteen Days

Had a Diffenser faid thus, in or about the Year 1683, or 84, I would fain ask, What Sir Roger L'Estrange, would have call'd it? What a Court of Justice would have faid of of it? And I would also refer to to any Man, what even Mr. Rebearfal himself would have call'd it, if a store Parson had Preach'd so of the Kirk of Scotland, in any of the Churches

of Edenburgh?

One would think these Men were quite Mad, that they were in a Plot against the Church it felf; for without doubt, these Things tend to her Destruction, and nothing but being reduc'd to the last Extremity, will

prevent it.

It might be very well-worth the Confideration of these Warm Gentlemen-Whether their own Extravagancies bave not really been their own Damage? And whether they have not actually Ruin'd their Interest, by pushing at the Destruction of their

Innocent Neighbours

Who have been the Men that have thrown out above 40, in 134, upon one Head? Even the 134 themselves. Tacking has been the Ruine of Tacking; hot Measures Expose themselves, and the Men of Fire, ruine the Men of Fire

Thus High Church runs on into No Church. till the Gry of People toffes them out in Courle ; ail their Alarms ferve to Awaken the Nation against themselves, and open Peoples Byes to see the Contradiction and Inconfishency of their Proceedings.

It cannot be otherwise in any like Case, for Extreams never ferve a good Caufe, and ge-

nerally ruine a bad one

We are told, by a certain Author, "That the Wbigs, as he calls them, miftook 46 the Queen, when Her Majesty moved her " People to Peace and Union, they Under-" flood Her, That the Church was to be or pull'd down, and fell in with the Motion. -A very odd Mistake this must be in-

deed, and the Queen must have reason to refent it, if any such thing was, that when Her Majeffy preises her Subjects to Moderation and Peace, any Body should suggest, that the Queen's Meaning was Destruction and Subvertion; such Absurd Gueffes would indeed Merit Her Majesty's Resentment; and were the Whige Capable of fo much Weakness and Folly, they must indeed merit much more Contempt than ever any Prince put upon them; but what Ground any Man can have for a Suggestion to weak, I will not here Examine; but this I must say, and I think the Consequence has made it plains That these High Gentlemen strangely miflook the Queen in Her Majefty's first Speech at her Accession to the Throne, when, as Reafon good, the Queen Declar'd the would Extend her particular Favour to those who were most Zealous for the Church; these People run away with it at such a rate, that they run all their Politicks out of Breath.

Down with the Whigr, down with the Presbyrerians, down with the Meeting-Houses, was sheha Universal Cry, that nothing elle was to be heard in the Mouths of these Furies for a long time ; Prefs. Pulpir, Coffac. house, all the Discourse of the Kingdom, was what Her Majesty would do; and how

the Church thould Triumph over her Eacmies the Diffeners; how 41 thould now be fully Reveng'd, and all things were to be done the Shortest way. Tho' this Truth was Unhappily told by

Tho' this Truth was Unhappily told by the Author of this, a little too foon, yet Time has made it plain, it was in their Defign, and Discovered by themselves.

As if Her Majeffy, by the most Zealous Members of the Church, must of Necessity mean Perfecution and Destruction of their Brethren.

But the Queen soon let them know they were mistaken, that Persecution was not the Principle of the Christian Church, and consequently not of a Christian Queen; but that they are most truly Zealous for the Church of England, that with Temper, Moderation, and Christian Charity, maintain her Principles without the Ruine and Destruction of any Body; studying to Unite the Churches Safety, and the Publick Interest together, by promoting the Peace of all Parties; this is Moderation, and on this the Safety of the Church of England, does depend.

## BRRATA.

THB Reader is desir'd to Correct the following Errors in our last Review.
P. 1. col. 1. 1.16. for the Maes read Moselle,
P. 2. col. 1. 1. 4. place the Comma at before, and dele the Comma at which, 1. 11; for Upper Rhine read Moselle, 1. 12. a Comma at subsist, 1. 44. for Travail read Longing. P. 2. col. 2. 1. 19. for Hand read Hands, 1. 49. for Rob read Rob them. P. 3. col. 2. 1. 17. for Disconvent read Dissenters.

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